FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

NO NEWS FROM INDIA.

Preparations to Lay the Submarine Telegraph. DEATH OF EUGENE SUE

The steamship Columbia, Capt. Berry, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 3th inst., arrived here on Monday morning, 17th, about 9 o'clock.

The screw steamship Jason was to leave Southampton for New-York on the same day that the Columbia left Liverpool.

The steamship Arabia arrived out at Liverpool at 9

o'clock on the morning of Sunday, Aug. 2.

The screw steamer City of Washington was reported off the port of Liverpool on the morning of Wednesday, the 5th.

There is but little news of importance by this arriv The English papers were mainly occupied with rumore and speculations, in the absence of further advices, upon the affairs of India.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1857. The full official dispatches received by the Overland Mail contain several important facts that have scarcely been sufficiently commented upon by the London press, which is rather unwilling to speak out boldly the whole truth. After their publication, it is really ludicrous to speak about a Brahmin conspiracy and the undue pampering of the Bengal army, since the dispatches show that the mutiny has spread likewise to irregular Sikh and Goorkah regiments; that the native contingents of the Rajah of Gwalier and of the Holkar have rebelled and murdered the European officers; that the Guico war (King of Baroda) is distrusted and suspected; that Sir Henry Lawrence had to fall back from Lucknow to Campore, and even further; that is to say, that he had to evacuate the kingdom of Oude; while in the south the mutinous spirit has begun to show itself in the dominions of the Nizam (King of Hyderabad). By these misfortunes, England is of course only stimulated to greater exertions, and there can scarcely be any doubt as to the ultimate result, viz: the reconquest of India. But in the mean time, and for some years to come, England's power is crippled, and Lord Dalhousie's reckless policy of annexation revenges itself fearfully, not only on the unprincipled abettors of this scheme of bold robbery, but likewise on those who, abhorring the principle, have accepted its results. The last annexation, I mean that of Ouder seems to be one of the causes of the present mutiny. and things do not become better by the arrest of the ex-King, which brings the East-India Government into suspicion that it seeks an excuse for withdrawing the pension of £120,000 a year due to the unfortunate ex-King. A gentleman holding a high position in Bengal writes to a friend in England, after having given some details about the insurrec-

"We have not been helped in this trial by the un "We have not been helped in this trial by the unprincipled conduct of the authorities in the matter of the Oude annexation. Throughout the entercountry, it has been regarded as spotiation and robbery, justified by the most audacious lying. It would be quite worthy those who annexed and counseled annexation to take advantage of the present state of affairs, and fix such a charge on the unfortunate victim as may render all claim to the promised pension wholly out of the question. If the King has really been concerned in this outbreak, who is to wonder at it? We have certainly provoked him to do his worst. We shall probably hear by the next time the mail goes out what the evidence on this point really is. At present, I hear of nothing that might not have been done by others, thinking that his Majesty's name would be a tower of strength. Business has necessarily felt the present state of affairs. If it leads much longer, let Manckester took out. The whole of the up-country trade is at a stand-still. But not Manchester alone may tremble. If this crisis is trifted with much longer, the British Power will be a thing of the past—it will be gone; to be renewed, as a matter of course; but under circum states that will be parlyze all progress for a long time be renewed, as a matter of course; but under circum come, except the march of an avenging army."

A rumor was current on the Exchange that Delhi

had been taken on the 17th. It had some influence on the funds, but it is believed to be a hoax similar to that of the fall of Sevastopol about eleven months previous to the actual capture of the town. The difficulties of England are difficulties of England are, however, not limited to India. The Chinese expedition has been diverted from its destination, and Governor Yek may still boast of having expelled the red-haired barbarians from Canton, though Sir Michael Seymour and Commodore Keppel gallantly sweep away all the war-junks from the Canton waters. Still more important is now the Persian difficulty, since England is not in the position immediately to resume the war fi the Shah should refuse to keep the treaty of peace; it is even questionable whether Bushire could be held for any length of time. It is, there-fore, rather serious to hear from the Indian papers that information had been received at Bushire stat-ing that the Persian commander at Herat has re-fused to evacuate that place, and to acknowledge the treaty. Mr. Murray sent a dispatch to England intimating that the terms of the late treaty have no chance of being fulfilled. And, while England's difficulties are increasing from the Persian Gulf to the Chinese Ses, Prince Menchikoff seems to have lent his famous topcoat to M. Thouvenel, the French Embassador at Constantinople, who, with an effrontery worthy of a Napoleonic servant, insists upon the dismissal of the Kaimakan of Moldavia, and the deelaration that the Moldavian elections are null and on account of the undue exertion of Government influence. The poor Sultan resisted such a degrading demand, and the French Embassador broke off diplomatic relations. The result was a change of the Turkish Ministry. Redshid Pasha, Lord Stratford de Redelifie's man, had to yield to Mustapha Pasha of Crete, and to Aah Pasha—that is to say, to the same persons who were displaced a year ago for not having been sufficiently English. Lord Stratford de Redchife's influence in Constantinople declines, and France, acting in concert with Prussia, Sardinia and Russia, carries everything with a high hand in Turkey. Should the Indian difficulties not be surmounted within the next three months, then we may see an open alliance between Napoleon and Alexander. Under such circumstances, the visit of the Emperor to Osborne looks really as if it were for taking

Napoleon's high treason case dwindles down to such miserable proportions as to strengthen the sus-picion that the affair was got up solely with the in-tent of frightening Ledru Hollin away from England, a similar stratagem having been resorted to for in-ducing Bastide to flee from Paris. Both schemes have failed, and proclaim now the weakness of the Imperialist Government. The Daily News says:

Imperialist Government. The Daily News says:

"According to a correspondence in the Independence Belge, the Procureur Imperial will be compelled, for want of evidence, to abandon the clause in the indictment that the plot of which Tibaldi, &c., are accused had 'received a commencement of execution. If this be so, the prisoners cannot be sentenced to capital punishment, and the plot at once assumes contemptible proportions, considering the immense noise which the Moniteur made in heralding it forth to the world. A case of high treason, without any overtact, and attested by spies and approvers, deserves to be very narrowly scrutinized by the public."

The King of Würtemberg has arrived at Paris to pay his respects to Emperor Napoleon, who treats his royal guests from Germany in an off-hand way. The King arrived on Saturday, and the Emperor leaves Paris to-day for Osborne. Count Walewski accompanies him, and it is, therefore, said that Napoleon intends to come to an understanding with the English Government about all the principal points of European importance—the Moldavian question and the Suez Canal included. If such is really the case, we may be sure that the result cannot be satisfactory. case, we may be sure that the result cannot be satis-

STATE OF THE INDIAN INSURRECTION. prespondence of The N. Y. Tribune. LONDON, August 4, 1857.

On the arrival at Lendon of the voluminous re ports conveyed by the last Indian mail, the meagre outlines of which had been anticipated by the electric telegraph, the ramor of the capture of Delai was rapidly spreading and winning so much consistency as to influence the transactions of the Stock Exchange. It was another edition of the capture of Sevastopol boax, on a reduced scale. The slightest examination of the dates and contents of the Madras papers, from which the favorable news was avowedly derived, would have sufficed to dispel the delusion. The Madras information professed to rest upon private letters from Agra dated June 17, but an official notification, issued at Labore, on the 17th of June, announces that up to 4 o'clock in the atternoon of the 16th, all was quiet before Delhi.

while The Bombay Times, dated July 1, states that "General Barnard was waiting for meinforcements on the morning of the 17th, after baving repelled "several sorties." This much, as to the date of the Madras information. As to its contents, these are evidently made up of General Barnard's bulletin, dated June 8, on his forcible occupation of the hights of Delhi, and of some private reports relat-ing to the sallies of the besieged on the 12th and 14th June.

A unlitary plan of Delhi and its cantonments has at last been compiled by Captain Lawrence, from the unpublished plans of the East India Company. Hence we see that Delhi is not quite so weakly forti-fied as was at first asserted, nor quite so strongly as is now pretended. It possesses a citadel, to be taken by escalade or by regular approaches. The wails, being more than seven miles in extent, are built of solid masonry, but of no great hight. The ditch is narrow and not very deep, and the flanking works do not properly enfilled the corrant. Martello towers not properly enfilade the curtain. Martello towers exist at intervals. They are semi circular in form, and loopholed for musketry. Spiral staircases lead from the top of the walls down through the towers to chambers, on a level with the ditch, and those are loopholed for infantry fire, which may prove very annoying to an escalading party crossing the ditch. The bastions defending the curtains are also furnished with banquettes for riflemen, but these may be kept down by shelling. When the in-surrection broke out, the arsenal in the interior of the city contained 900,000 cartridges, two complete siege trains, a large number of field guns and 10,000 muskets. The powder-magazine had been long since removed, at the desire of the innabitants, from the city to the cantonments outside Delhi, and contained not less than 10,000 barrels. The commanding hights occupied by Gen. Barnard on the Sth of June are situated in a north-easterly direction from Delhi, where the cantonments outside the walls were also established.

From the description, resting on authentic plans, it will be understood that the stronghold of the revolt must have succumbed before a single coup de main, if the British force now before Delhi had been there on the 26th of May, and they could have been there is supplied with sufficient carriage. A review of the list published in The Bombay Times, and republished in the London papers, of the number of regiments that had revolted, to the end of June, and of the dates on which they revolted, proves conclusively that, on the 26th of May, Delhi was yet occupied by 4,000 to 5,000 men only; a force which could not one moment have thought of defending a wall seven miles in extent. Meerut being only forty miles distant from Delhi, and having, since the conquarters of the Bengal artillery, possessed the principal laboratory for military scientific purposes, and afforded the parade ground for exercise in the use of field and siege ordnance; it tecomes the more incomprehen-sible that the British commander was in want of the means necessary for the execution of one of those coups de main by which the British of one of those coups de main by which the British forces in India always knew how to secure their supremacy over the natives. First we were informed that the stege train was waited for; then that reënforcements were wanted; and now The Press, one of the best informed London papers, tells us, "It is known by our Government for a "fact that General Barnard is deficient in stores "and aumunition, and that his supply of the latter "is limited to 24 rounds a man." From General Barnard's ewn bulletin on the occupation of the hights of Delni, which is dated the 8th of June, we see that he originally intended assailing Delhi on see that he originally intended assailing Delhi on the following day. Instead of being able to follow up this plan, he was, by one accident on the other, confined to taking up the defensive against the be

sieged.

At this very moment it is extremely difficult to At this very moment it is extremely difficult to compute the forces on either part. The statements of the Indian press are altogether self-contradictory;

In a submarine Company's cable between Dover and the Submarine Company's cable between Dover and we think son Indian correspondence of the Bonapartist Pays, which seems to emanate from the French Consul at Calcutta. According to his statement, the army of Gen. Barnard was, on the 14th of June, composed of about 5,700 men, which was expected to be doubled (?) by the reenforcements expected on the 20th of the same month. His train was composed of 30 heavy siege guns, while the forces of the insurgents were estimated at 40,000 men, badly organized, but richly furnished with all the means of

We remark en passant, that the 3,000 insurgents encamped without the Ajmers gate, probably in the Gazee Khan's tombs, are not, as some London papers imagine, fronting the English force, but, on the contrary, separated from them by the whole breadth of Delhi; the Ajmers gate being situated on one extremity of the north-western part of modern Delhi to the south of the runs of ancient Delhi. On that side the town nothing can prevent the insurgents from establishing some more such camps. On the south-eastern, or river side of the city, they command the ship bridge, and remain in continued connection with their countrymen, able to receive uninterrupted supplies of men and stores. On smaller scale Delhi offers the image of a fortress offers the image of a fortress, keeping (like Sevastopol) open its lines of comm nication with the interior of its own country.

The delay in the British operations has not only allowed the besieged to concentrate large numbers for the defense, but the sentiment of having held Delhi during many weeks, harassed the European forces through repeated sallies, together with the news daily pouring in of fresh revolts of the entire army, has, of course, strengthened the morale of the Sepoys. The English, with their small forces, can, urse, not think of investing the town, but must storm it. However, if the next regular mail bring not the news of the capture of Deihi, we may al most be sure that, for some months, all serious operations on the part of the British will have to be sus pended. The rainy season will have set in in rea earnest, and protect the south-eastern face of the city by filling the ditch with "the deep and rapid "current of the Juma," while a thermometer ranging from 75 to 102, combined with an average fall of nine inches of rain, would scourge the Europeans with the genuine Asiatic cholera. Then would be verified the words of Lord Ellenborough, "I are of opinion that are H. Barnard cannot remain where he is—the climate forbids it. When the heavy rains set in he will be "cut off from Meerut, from Umballsh and from "the Punjaub; he will be imprisoned in a very "narrow strip of land, and he will be in a situs-"narrow strip of land, and he will be in a situs"tion, I will not say of peril, but in a situation
"which can only end in ruin and destruction. I
"trust that he will retire in time."

Everything, then, as far as Delhi is concerned. depends on the question whether or not Gen. Bar-nard found himself sufficiently provided with men and ammunition to undertake the assault of Delhi during the last weeks of June. On the other hand, a retreat on his part would immensely strengthen the moral force of the insurrection, and perhaps de-cide the Bombay and Madras armies upon openly

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Lord Panmar introduced a bill empowering Government to embody and call out the militia at any time before the 25th of March next, without having to ca'l Parliament together again. He said that a state of things existed in India which caused as great a drain upon the Queen's forces

as if the country was engaged in a foreign war, and to meet this drain ten new battalions were to be raised, and the regiments were to be increased from 810 to 1,000 rank and file, and those serving in India from 1,000 to 1,200. All this could be done without going I doe to 1,200. All this could be done whole which beyond ensiting acts, and the charge would mainly fall on the East India Company; but as time would be necessary to provide this increase in the army, and the country would in the interin be drained of troops, the embodiment of the militia might become necessary—

embediment of the militia might become necessary—hence the proposition.

After some remarks from the Opposition that the measure ought to have been brought forward earlier, the bill was read a first time.

Lord Brougham moved for a return of the number of electors at the last Parliamentary contest, and spoke at length is favor of an enlargement of the franchise. He protested at the same time against any sileration in the Parliamentary Constitution of the country with a view to making it more democratic, as he thought enough had been done in that direction by the Return bill of 1832.

In the House of Commons on the same evening, Lord Palmerston referred to the bill introduced in the Lords by Lord Panmure, and presented supplementary estimates for the expenses of the milits.

Lord John Russell's motion for a Select Committee to inquire how far a certain act of Parliament dispersed with the use of the words in the oath which excluded Jews from the House, was agreed to.

On Tuesday the proceedings in both Houses were devoid of interest.

An explosion occurred in a coal mine at Ashton-

devoid of interest.

An explosion occurred in a coal mine at Ashton-under-Lyne on the 31st July, and about forty of the miners were killed.
"Christy's Minstrels" made their first appearance at the St. James's Theater, London, on the 3d and

met with great success.

The clipper-bips James Baines and Champion of the Seas both of American build, were at Portsmouth taking in troops for India. Their splendid proportions attracted great attention, and the Queen herself had

inspected them.

True bills had been found against Spollen the alleged murderer of Mr. Little in Dublia.

The Queen of the Netherlands was on a visit to

DEATH OF THOMAS DICK, LL D. DEATH OF THOMAS DICK, LL D.

We have to announce the demise of this venerable and excellent gentleman, the author of "The Christian Philosopher," and of several other works of a pious and instructive nature, which have met with high acceptance and popularity. He expired at his residence in Broughty Ferry, where he had lived for the long period of more than thirty years, quietly prosecuting his astronomical studies, engaged in the labors of an unostentations benevolence, and enjoying the warm respect of all around him. Recently he suffered the bereavement of two grandchildren, and never the warm respect of all around him. Recently he suffered the bereavement of two grandehildren, and never thoroughly recovered the blow which he had thus sustained. It was not till Friday last, however, that he became seriously ill, but from that period he gradually sark. Dr. Dick had attained the ripe old age of 83. The removal of one who had so far exceeded the ordinary limit of human life is scarcely a matter of surplies; but the example of his caim, genial, honorable and weeful bittory is one that should not be without its salutary influence. A year or two ago his services in popularizing science were acknowledged by the gift of one of those scanty pensions which are allotted to of one of those scanty pensions which are allotted to the reward of such labors. He was thrice married, and a widow survives him. [Dundee Warder.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. The four vessels comprising the Atlantic Telegraph Expedition left Queenstown at 6 o'clock on the even-ing of Monday, Aug. 3, and were expected to reach Valentia Bay in season to commence operations on the following morning. The Lord-Lieutenant of Ire-land had arrived at the starting point of the telegraph in order to witness the proceedings.

Correspondence of The London Times.

The entire squadror, consisting of five magnificent ships of war, now about to proceed to the consummation of this great enterprise are at this time anchored in the barbor of Queenstown. They consist of the Niagara, Capt. Hudson; the Susquehaona, Capt. Joshua Sands; the Agamemnon, Master-Commander Noddall, the Cyclops, Capt. Dayman; and the Leopard, Capt. Wainwright.

The Agamemnon arrived this morning only, having been ergaged during the trip from Greenwich in the very valuable service of testing practically the form and suitability of the machinery to be used for paying out the cable.

ont the cable.

Mr. Charles Tilston Bright, the engineer in chief of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, having joined her at that place, she bore away for the Irish coast at 3½ o'clock on Monday morning last.

To Mr. C. T. Bright is committed the entire control and responsibility of depositing safely in its ocean bed this wondrous example of the united power of science and industry.

and industry.

During the progress of the Agamemnon to the

Downs the mechanical appliances for regulating the delivery of the cable into the sea were sept continually in motion by the small engine on board, which is connected with them; the sheaves and gearing worked with great facility and precision, and so quietly that at a short distance from them their motion could scarcely

of the entire apparatus, and which to the eye of a per-on unskilled in the practical working of this descrip-ion of machinery may seem at first to be unduly ponderous, was found to contribute greatly to the easy motion and satisfactory steadiness of this most impor-

Calais, in order to avoid the possbility of its being injured by the laying or hauling up of another line at right angles to it, the experiments commenced. A 13-inch shell was attached to the end of a spare coil of the Atlantic cable, for the purpose of sinking it rapidly with a strain upon it to the bottom, and was then east into the sea. drawing after it a sufficient quantity of slack to enable it to take hold of the ground and so set the machinery in motion.

The paying out then commenced at the rate of two,

The paying out their commenced at the rate of two, three and four knots an hour respectively. The ship was then stopped, and the cable was hauled up from the bottom of the sea with great facility, by connecting the small engine to the driving pinion geared to e sheaves. When the end was brought up to the surface it was

found that the shell had broken away from the loop, by which it had been fastened for the purpose of wering it. The cable, when recovered, was found to have been

The cable, when recovered, was found to have been cleaned as bright as the specimens which have been so freely distributed among the finends of the enterprise, and which are so generally known.

The exterior coating of tar had been completely rubbed off by being drawn through the sandy bottom of the sea, and attached to the iron coating of the cable were some weeds and several small crabs which came up with it to the surface.

On the following day a length of cable was run out and hauled in with perfect success opposite the Isle of Wight, attached to an anchor.

The speed was increased in this case to five knots. During the afternoon of the same day a length was run out, having fastened to the end of it a log of timber, and after having been towed with a mile and a-half of cable, was coiled in again with success.

half of cable, was coiled in again with success. On Wednesday, about half way between Land's

a-half of cable, was coiled in again with success.

On Wednesday, about half way between Land's End and the coast of Ireland, another length was run out at the rate of six and a half knots per hour and subsequently hauled in. The Agamemnon then steered for Cork, and reached Queenstown Harbour at 4 o clock on Thursday morning, all on board being more than ever satisfied at the success of the enterprise.

Some highly successful experiments were also at the same time performed with an electrical log invented by Mr. Charles Bright for the purpose of continuously ascertaising with accuracy the rate at which the ships are sailing, and thereby or enabling him to give corresponding directions as to the rate of paying the cable so as to prevent the possibility of any unnecessary strain being put upon it. The log is suspended in the sea from the ship's quarter by a line, carrying within it a wire insulated by gutta percha, which is in connection with a battery and electro magnet contained within an indicating instrument on dear. This is so arranged that at each revolution of the wheel below an electric current is broken, and by the deflection of a magnet which forms part of the circuit a step by step movement is communicated to a register which indicates the cistance run and rate made by the vessel.

The following Directors of the Company, accompanied by Mr. George Saward, the Secretary, have arrived at Queenstown to be present at the sailing of the squadron: Mr. T. H. Brooking, Mr. Sampson and Mr. J. W. Brett, of London: Mr. Crosbie and Mr. Pickering of Liverpool, and Mr. Logie and Prof. Thompson of Glasgow.

The most kindly interest has been evinced on all

Thompson of Glasgow.

The most kindly interest has been evinced on all sides for the success of the undertaking. The Chairman and Directors of the Southern and Western Railway have shown the greatest attention to the repre-sentatives, and will accompany them from Cork to

Valentia.

Valentia.

A deputation, consisting of the Mayor of Cork, the High Sheriff, and authorities of the city, waited upon the Directors on Wednesday to invite them to a grand banquet, which the latter were, however, under the necessity of declining, in consequence of the pressure of important business requiring their constant attention until the sailing of the squadron.

HISTORY OF DIVORCE IN ENGLAND. From a Speech of the Attorney-General on the new Divon

Anterior to the Reformation, the doctrine of the doman Catholic Church of the indlesolability of mar-

riage was generally recognized and accepted as the law of the land. The whole subject of marriage and divorce was delegated to spiritual tribunals. Those tribunale proceeded upon their own principles; they were not subject to the law of the State, and andoubtedly the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church prevailed in them. When the Reformation came, a new view was taken of the question. The notion of mar-riage being a sacrament was ne longer regarded as part of the doctrine of the Church of England. The necessity for the introduction of new praciples was universally recognized. Statutes were passed both in the reign of Henry VIII and is that of Edward VI., delegating to well-chosen and extensively constituted the reign of Henry VIII and in that of Edward VI., delegating to well-chosen and extensively constituted commissions the duty of reforming all the laws of England relating to ecclesiastical matters. The result of that inquiry was on record. The Commissioners were unanimous in altering the received doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church, and in accepting the principle that marriage should be dissoluble for two or three causes, of which adultery, of course, was the most common. But if there was anything in which the reformation was more than assually incomplete it was the mode of dealing with the ecclesiastical tribunals. Those tribunals, instead of being subjected to the ordinary rules of law, and regarded as Royal Courts, receiving their authority from the Crown, and administering the common law of the land, were permitted to retain their ecclesiastical character, to exercise their own peculiar functions. cal character, to exercise their own peculiar functions cal character, to exercise their own peculiar functions, and to administer their own peculiar principles. The result was that, although for a considerable period, probably for nearly a century, after the Reformation marriage was regarded as a bond of union, dissoluble for anothery: yet about the commencement of the seventeenth century the old doctrine was restored by a decision of the Star Chamber, and the ecclesiastical courts were found not to have the power of giving a divorce à vinculo matrimonii. Thus the imperfect jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical tribunals was again established and no other court was armed with aujurisdiction of the ecclesiastical trionials was again es-tablished, and no other court was armed with au-thority to sever the tie of marriage on the ground of adultery. The matter remained in that state, interrupt-ed, of course, during the time of the Commonwealth, until Parliament, coming to the relief of the law, and of what might be called the necessities of the until Parliament, coming to the relief of the law, and of what might be called the necessities of the country, established that system of granting divorces which had since been administered through the medium of a legislative assembly, but upon principles purely judicial. It was an undoubted fact, therefore, that from the time of the Reformation until now the necessity of having a change in the purely ecclesiastical law, and the necessity of introducing the principle that marriage should be dissoluble for adulery, had been recognized by the Legislature, and, for a considerable period, by the ecclesiastical tribunals. Anterior to the Reformation, the unreasonable law of the indissolubility of marriage was, to a certain extent, atoned for in the way in which unreasonable laws were always met, viz.: by the introduction of a vast number of fictions, evasions and grounds for escaping the operation of the law, and the practical result, as testified by all the historians and jurists of the time, was, that it was easier to obtain a divorce à vinculo matrimonia anterior to the Reformation than after the principles of the Reformation had become established. The decision of the Star Chamber in the Folijambe case, limiting the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical courts, was given abeut the year 1600, and very shortly after the Restoration the Legislature began to give rehef to the country by the introduction of a system of Parliamentary divorces. Now, when they spoke of legislative interference, and called it nothing more than the passing of peculiar laws to meet peculiar emergencies, denominating those judicial sentences of Parliament as mere ference, and called it nothing more than the passing of peculiar laws to meet peculiar emergencies, denominating those judicial sentences of Parliament as mere privilegia, they used language altogether inaccurate and irapt. The administration of justice upon settled principles previously setablished, and according to rules previously fixed, was a judicial act, and it mattered not whether the duty was discharged by a body calling itself a Legislature, or by two or three individuals sitting in an ordinary court of justice. That interference on the part of Parliament was in truth a judicial interference prompted by the necessities of the viduals sitting in an ordinary court of justice. That interference on the part of Parliament was in truth a judicial interference prompted by the necessities of the country, and was the only mode by which justice could be administered in the absence of any regular tribucal which should be the habitation and seat of the principle of the law. That was the mode in which the law of divorce had been regularly administered by the Legislature for a period of 150 years. Parliament, and the House of Lords in particular, had laid down general rules affecting applications for divorce, regulating the form of proces ure, and determining the circumstances under which an aggrieved party might apply for a divorce. It was impossible, therefore, to deny that a law of divorce, well known and well understood, administered upon settled rules, had prevailed in this country for nearly two centuries, by which it was held that marriages were capable of being annulled. He was auxious to lay down that position at first, as it had become too common among critics and speakers upon the subject to declare that by law marriage was incapable of being dissolved, and such statements, implying that the bill he was about to propose would effect a complete change in our system of law as to divorce, tended to create a hostile feeling toward the measure. He had endeavored to prove by a slight historical deduction that we had at present in the House of Lords a tribunal for that purpose proceeding upon certain and permanently settled rules. In the course of the jurisdiction exercised by the House of Lords, and after them by the House of Commons, certain exceptions had been established to the general principle that marriage was dissoluble for adultery; and the rule of the law might be thus simply described: An injured husband who established a case against his wile was entitled to a divorce, unless it and the rule of the law might be thus simply described: An injured husband who established a case against his wife was entitled to a divorce, unless it could be proved that he had been guilty of collusion or of connivance, unless he was open to recrimination, and had been guilty of acts which would entitle the wife to be separated from him by a decree of the Ecclesiastical Court. Those rules had been established as to the right of the husband to obtain a divore, but certain conditions had also been imposed by the House of Lords which, except under peculir circumstances, they were not in the habit of relaxing. It was necessary that a man seeking a divorce should first prove the adultery in the Ecclesiastical Court, and obtain from that tribunal a decree for a divorce a mensa et thoro. He must also, in cases where it was possible, bring an action at law against the adultere—that action for criminal also, in cases where it was possible, bring an action at law against the adulterer—that action for criminal conversation, which had been termed the reproach of our laws [Hear, hear]. In that action he must again prove the adultery, and having established his case in that proceeding, he was entitled to apply to the House of Lords to be again permitted to prove the adultery before that tribunal. If he successfully proved his injury on those three occasions, he was then allowed to receive a diverce a vinculo matrimonii. With respect to the wife, those who had studied the subject would be aware that the rule at present was that for simple adultery on the part of the husband, the wife was not entitled to a divorce, but the House of Lords had established the practice that a wife was entitled to a divorce against her husband if she could prove that his adultery was also incestuous, or that the adultery had been attended with such aggravated circumstances as rendered it utterly impossible that the wife to a divorce against her husband if she could prove that his adultery was also incestuous, or that the adultery had been attended with such aggravated circumstances as rendered it utterly impossible that the wife could be expected to live again with her husband. There were the rules established by the House of Lords and acted upon by that tribunal, which formed at present the law of divorce as administered by the High Court of Parliament. It was the object of the bill which he now submitted to the House to embody that law. There was one particular only in which the bill went beyond the present law in favor of the injured woman, and that was in cases of adultery attended with malicious desertion. In all other respects the bill adhered to what had long been the universally understood rule for the administration of justice in England with regard to divorces. That being the state of the case, as far as the bill was concerned he thought the House would agree that it contained nothing more than the expression of the existing law and a plan for transferring the administration of that law to a tribunal by which justice could be done in a more convenient manner and without those difficulties of form and procedure which were of necessity incident to legislative proceedings. That was the first great and cardinal object of the bill. But the bill, while it embodied the present law, altered most materially the form of its procedure. That it should be necessary to prove the adultery in three different courts, and once in the absence of the wife through the medium of that most abominable proceeding the action for crim. con., had been held to be a great reproach to this country. The bill, therefore, proposed that one simple form of procedure should be adopted by which the whole case might be thoroughly sifted and examined—the injured husband appearing as the plaintiff against the two other parties brought into court to contest his application for a divorce, viz: the wife and the adulterer. Therefore the form of procedure would

FRANCE

A rumor having been circulated that at the approaching fetes on the 15th August, the capture of the Malakoff was to be represented, the Russian Embassador waited on the Government for the purpose of taking exception to the arrangement, when he was told that it was never intended to represent such capture, the chosen subject for representation being the conquest of Kabylia.

The departure of the Emperer and Empress for Osborne had been fixed for the 5th of August. It was said that they would only be accompanied by Count Walewshi, the Minister of Eoreign Affairs, and Gen. Rollin.

M. Anderille, Director of the General Movement of Funds at the Ministry of Finance, had been appointed Sab-Governor of the Bank of France, vice M. Vernes, external

resigned.

Eugene Soe, the novelist, died in Paris on the 3d.

Letters from France say that the silk harvest there
is from one-third to one-fourth under a fair ordinary

The new wheat was proving of excellent quality and bulk, and realized one to two frances per hectolitre A good early vintage is expected.

ITALY.

The Genoa Gazette contains a short abstract of Mazzini's article, the publication of which caused the seizure of the Italia del Popola on the 19th of July. Mazzini denies that there was any intention of pillaging or blowing up public edifices, and says that at Genoa the movement was not directed against the Piedmontese Government, but that it was intended to turn the means of action which Genoa possesses to account and to draw Piedmont into a revolutionary war. Mazzini conclueds by declaring that he will not cease until he has attained his object.

It is intimated that the Pope is determined to extend his journey to Tuscany, where, it is predicted, an

his journey to Tuscany, where, it is predicted, an unpleasant reception awaits him.

PORTUGAL.

Considerable sensation had been created by the discovery of extensive frauds in the wine trade. Government had seized a large quantity of mixture brought from England to Oporto, and intended to be taken back as veritable port wine. About 3,000 pipes of these mixtures, which comprise bad alcohol, molasses, and the essence of tar, are said to be now in London.

A fire broke out at Tarifa on the 19th of July, and was still raging on the 20th, having apread over an immense distinct of agricultural country, consuming vast quantities of standing grain, country houses, barns, &c.

SPAIN.

A dispatch to The London Morning Post says Marshal Serrano was expected to leave for Cuba to take the post of Captain-General.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria had officiated at the mauguration of the Trieste Railway, which unites the Adriatic to the North Sea. Baron Bruck, the Austrian Minister of Finance, in a speech upon the occasion, expressed the cordial wishes of the Government for the realization of the Suez Canai, and declared that the epposition of a single Government [England] would not check that grand conception.

TURKEY.

A telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople, of the 2d of August, says that M. de Trouvinel, the French Embassador, having failed in his efforts to have the Moldavian elections declared null and void, in compliance with the orders of his Government, suspended relations with the Porte on the 29th July, and commenced preparations to leave Constantinople. To prevent that step the Sultan dismissed his Ministers and made the following new appointments: Mustapha Pasha of Crete, Grand Vizier: Aali Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Redshid Pasha (ex-Grand Vizier), President of the Tanzimat; Kidmil Pasha, Seraskier.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

The Paris Pays says: The Paris Pays says:
"The English Government have decided that the fortifications of Corfu shall be immediately strengthened; £10,000 have been allotted for that purpose, and a Colonel of Engineers has been appointed to proceed to the foman Islands. This measure is significant. cant in the presence of the warm contest between the Ionian Parliament and the British authorities.

INDIA.

There is nothing later from India, but further news was looked for at any moment by the Australian Mail steamer, via Ceylon.

It is stated that the India Company have made a requisition upon the Government for 0,000 additional troops, with the view of strengthening the forces in Magras and Bombay, which have been weakened by drafts for Bengal.

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The plunder of the treasuries by the insurgents is stated to already to amount to £2,000,000.

Rumors are again current that the Persian Government do not intend to evacuate Herat, the news of the revolt in India having prompted them to such a course. The Globe, however, says that nothing authentic has been received upon the subject. A letter to The Dhily News, says: "The passengers from India by "the Colombo (mail steamer), firmly believe that "Delth has failen. They state that Bazaar intelligence outstrips Government news, and that according to Bazaar intelligence, Delth had fallen when the "Madras passengers left. An cuneure was fully expected in that presidency. The Europeans were under arms. One thousand seven hundred armed men were found about the residence of the King of Oude, "although according to treaty, he was not allowed although according to treaty, he was not allowed." although according to freaty, he was not allowed one armed attendant. Sir Colin Campbell's passage through, Egypt was an ovation. He purposes dividing the army into five or six flying divisions, with a General at the head of each."

CHINA.

THE LATE BATTLES.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Hong Kong, June 10, 1857, The principal event of the last two- weeks has been the active operations of the English fleet up the river, both below and above Whampoa. It may not be amiss to give a brief sketch of localities here in order to a better understanding of operations. From Hong Kong to Whampoa is about sixty miles, the greater part of the distance being through a kind of archipelago. The islands are so thickly scattered that one seems to be continually in a chan nel or river of greater or less width all the way, when in reality it is a bay of the sea he is travers ing, and salt water often is found within ten miles of Whampoa. Even the river proper is so divided by islands that you seem to have half a dozen small rivers, instead of one great one. These channels— or "reaches," as they are called—have constantly afforded shelter to swarms of Mandarin junks and "snake boats;" these last being a long, low kind of boat, pulling from forty to eighty oars, and mounting two or three guns of small caliber. They are rascally concerns, making no noise in the water, and as they draw only twelve or eighteen inches of water can easily clude pursuit. There was a large fleet of these junks and beats which occupied what is called Escape Creek, a narrow stream which enters the river a few miles below Whampoa, and these have done great damage, firing upon the river steamers, and seizing upon unarmed lorchas, which they plun-dered and burned. All Europeans taken were mur-dered, and their heads sent to Canton for the Gov-

None of the large steamers could get within two miles of the mouth of the creek, and so the Chinesmiles of the mouth of the creek, and so the Chinese used to amuse themselves by keeping out of gunshot till the war steamers passed, and then running out to plunder till they came back. The arrival of the gun-boats, however, has quite interfered with this pastime, and last week an unexpected dash was made into the creek, and before John Chinansan could put away his chopsticks and tie his tail around his head (which, I believe, are the first preparations for action according to Celestial tactics) half the fleet was sunk, and the balance in fair way to be. Everybody says, "Good enough for the scoundrels:" Everybody says, "Good enough for the scoundrels; and as we learn how the Minie rifles " strewed the " rice fields with fallen fugitives," while grape and canister swept the surface of the water, alive with

canister swept the surface of the water, alive with swimming or drowning men, we, Christians, rub our hands and say, "A few more such lessons," &c. Doubtless, this horrible work is necessary; but still, when the returns show such butchery—such dreadful loss of life on their side, accomplished with a list of only ten men wounded on part of the stacking party, I confess the feeling of exultation is somewhat dampened, and a sentiment of pity takes its what dampened, and a sentiment of pity takes its place for the poor wretches who, unpaid and half starved, are compelled to make a show of resistance to save their heads.

But the great battle occurred last week in what is called "Fatahan Creek," just opposite Canton, twelve miles above Whampoa. Here was collected a feet of nearly 200 war junks, averaging

at the least ten guns each, beside some batter shore. And yet, eighty ships' boats, almost unupported by artillery (the water being too shallow for the gun-boats even), dashed in, took the fire, burned the fleet and destroyed, in all likelihood thousands of the poor scoundrels, who could be fight and dare not run.

fight and dare not run.

To be sure, this was no trifling fight. The Chinese were prepared. They had staked of a portion of the river, and by practice had got their guns to bear upon it; so when the boats came to the stakes there was such a storm of shot poured into them that the only wonder is how any escaped. Yet the whole loss of the attacking party was ten billed and thirty wounded.

Yet the whole loss of the attacking party was ten killed and thirty wounded.

I mention these engagements particularly because they substantiate the position taken in my last letter, viz: that there would be little war in this campaign, but any quantity of murder. It must be confessed, however, that the English force has a knew of going with a rush, as we say at home; and when they come close enough to the enemy, so that a good lusty cheer is thought worth while, the work may be safely regarded as done, and well done, too. The destruction of these fleets must occasion great loss to the Canton Province, as the junks were of a superior order, and many of them new. superior order, and many of them new.

Capton might be taken at once without trouble

superior order, and many or them new.

Capton might be taken at once without trouble; but, so far as I can learn from those in authority, this will not be done until next month, when there will be here 10,000 troops. Hong Kong is as quiet as though there were no disturbance in the kingdom. Here we are, a community of 800 Europeans, guarded by 1,200 regular troops, in a town which numbers over 10,000 Chinese residents. It is well known that mandarins and soldiers in disguise frequent our streets, and yet there has been no outbreak, no disturbance whatever. I care not what political enemies may say of Sir John Bowring's administration, or what grumblers in the colony may lay to his charge. The present speaks for itself, and the state of the colony shows him to have been faithful, prompt and vigilant. New-York City or Boston is not to-day more perfectly quiet than is Hong Kong, with its mongrel, heathenish population. Provisions of all kinds are exorbitantly high but beyond this inconvenience, we suffer no mongfrom the effects of war than do our friends in New-York. Sir John Bowring has acquitted himsifaith, against and I am much mighs and if his agartise. from the effects of war than do our friends in New-York. Sir Jehn Bowring has acquitted himsif with credit, and I am much mistaken if his services are not fully appreciated (in secret) by the whole English Government. It was absolutely necessary to commence a quarrel in China, and it has been done quite thoroughly. Of course it is well enough to blame the movers in the quarrel, if political capital can be made of it; for the advantages will be gained, the object of the war realized and so there will two benefits result—first, from the abuse of the promoters, and secondly, from their success. the promoters, and secondly, from their success.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

whole of it was withdrawn on account of the low piece sid.

Tailow steady.

PRODUCE—Ashes dull and slightly lower, 42/62.

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At Manchester trade was quieter, but prices were

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The market for Con-LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The market for Consols was very sensitive, and ductuated considerably under the influence of rumors in regard to India. The closing quotations on Tuesday were 30(250) for both money and account. The prospects of the Money market were unlavorable. The shipment of silver to the East by the steamer of the 4th exceeded \$1,000.000 sterling, and an Indian loan of from five to ten millions was spoken of. The India Company had given notice of a further rise of 2 % cent in their rates for bills on India.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugars dull at a decline of 6d 21 from Friday's rates. Coffee dull and silbely lower. Tea firm. The Wool sales were progressing without change in prices.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Richardson, Speace & Co.'s Circular.

Per Columbia.

Since Friday the weather has continued remarkably fine, and the trade in Breadstuffs has ruled very dul.

At to-day's market there was but a small attendance of buyers, and in Whileat the business done was not extensive. The sales made were at the lowest prices of Friday, being a reduction of 3d b bush on the week. Floors slow, without characteristic in value. Indian Conn in most limited inquiry, and 6d 61 by q. cheaper for Miked and Yellow; White scarce, and maintains an extreme price. We quote Whileat: Red 3d 2019; White, 9 207 b 70 B. Floors. Philadelphia and Baltimer, 20 231; Extra Ohio, 321; Western, 50/236; P bbl. 1s-pian Conn, Miked and Yellow, 37/6 to 33/6; White, 452 65; P 480 fbs.

TALLOW steady at 60/ for "Butchers' Association."
COTTON—Since Friday the market has been quiet, but prices continue very firm; in Manchester to-day, the trade was steady, with a fair business doing; Middling Orleans, 34d.; Mokie, 35-16d.; Uplands, 84d. \$ fb.

THE LATEST.

By Telegraph from London to Liverpool. LONDON, Wednesday morning, Aug. 5.

VISIT OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO OSBORNE .-Paris, August 4.—The Emperor and Empress will quit the chateau of St. Cloud to-morrow, on their way to Osborne, the residence of the Queen of England. Their majestics will set out on their return on Monday AUSTRALIA .- Dartmouth, Tuesday .- The passengers

and mails have been landed here from the Swiftsure, Captain Price, which has made a passage of 96 days rom Melbourne, and brings 60,000 ounces of gold. The Times, in a leader on the visit of the Emperor Napoleon, says: "Just now, that the sovereigns of Northern and Eastern Europe have been meeting at Berlin to discuss the maintenance of their own inter-ests, a visit from a great ally who has so much in com-

mon with ourselves, is specially opportune.
"A meeting between the two great western sove reigns is doubly welcome. It will show the European world that an alliance which has been distinguished by such glorious success, is as strong as ever, and the

France and England will still preserve, by their union, the stability of Europe." Her Majesty yesterday reviewed the 3fth and 42d Regiments previous to their departure for India. The

Royal party also visited each troop ship.

It is stated that all the members of the East India Company's Civil Service, at present on leave of absence, bave, with the exception of the sick, been ordered to return forthwith.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. Yesterday being the 4th of the month the demand for Money, both in the Discount Market and at the

Bank, was exceedingly great. In the Stock Exchange the rate on Government Securities remained about 5 w cent. The announcement of the demand for 6,000 more troops for India, and of the intended arrangement with regard to the militia, were the direct cause of the general depression in Consols; but the opera-tions in connection with the approaching settlement likewise exercised an unfavorable influence.

The suspension was announced yesterday of Forster, Rutty, Hall & Co., Scotch and Manchester wave-hopsemen. Their liabilities are supposed to be rather considerable, probably over £50,000, and the impres-sion seems to prevail that the liquidation will be very

The Admiralty has issued a circular directing the commanders of her Majosty's ships to make periodical returns of all merchant vessels they may meet at sea, signalizing their names by means of the new com-mercial code of signals authorized by the Board of

In Paris, on Tuesday, the Funds closed at 67f. for noney, and 67f. 2fe. for account. Letters from Lisbon mention the capture of a set of

coiners of English sovereigns and other foreign places at Braga, about thirty miles from Oporto. The suitber of the party was seven, and among them was a priest; and this priest, who appears to have been the leader, escaped.